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ticular locations or families in England. It is not intended as an enumeration of gentry, but includes all ranks from the laborer to the lord. It contains very strong evidence that the merchant class was the dominating element in Virginia colonization. Of course, the number of persons having proved connection with England could be added to; for Dr. Stanard does not claim to present an exhaustive list.

The Illinois Whigs Before 1846, by Charles Manfred Thompson, Ph. D., Associate in Economics, University of Illinois, University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences, Vol. XII., No. 3, April 5, 1915. Published by the University of Illinois, Urbana.

In this pamphlet Dr. Thompson does an excellent piece of analytic work. He shows very clearly that the Whig Party in Illinois, as elsewhere was made up of many divergent elements. In 1835 we find the Whig Illinois Senate endorsing for the presidency an anti-bank and anti-tariff man, Hugh Lawson White, a candidate of the State Rights Whigs of the South; and the anti-Jackson members of the Illinois House and Senate both put themselves on record at this time as favoring the plan of a bank, whose branches in the States should be contingent upon the consent or request of the States Legislatures—a limitation whose denial by the Whigs in 1841 caused Mr. Tyler to veto the bank bills of that year. When the author comes to 1839, while admitting the heterogeneous character of the organization, he makes the strange statement that the Illinois Whigs adopted "a clean cut" platform. The synopsis he gives is far from bearing out his assertion. There appears to have been plenty of denunciation of Jackson and Van Buren, but an entire absence of a positive program—plenty of general declarations of policy, but nothing or very little of the concrete. The bank which the Whigs in 1841 claimed to have been their main issue is not mentioned at all, and the tariff is referred to in terms which would have suited any Democrat. Indeed, Dr. Thompson himself states that the Illinois Whigs did not make the encouragement of domestic manufactures a "vital issue" in the canvass, "because the people of Illinois were for a moderate tariff of the type of the one of 1846!" How could it have been otherwise, when their candidates, both Harrison and Tyler, had planted themselves upon the compromise tariff of 1833, which steadily, reduced the tariff ten per cent. every two years and contemplated a period after June 30, 1842, when the tariff should stand at twenty per cent. on all articles.

An Address of Armistead C. Gordon on John Tyler, tenth President of the United States on the occasion of a dedication of a monument erected by the Congress of the United States to his memory over his grave in Hollywood Cemetery, October 12, 1915.

This is an excellent review of the life of the tenth President by a Virginia scholar, whose ability and literary merit have been recognized in his offices as Chairman of the State Library Board and Rector of the University of Virginia.